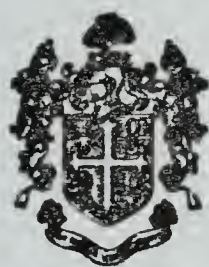


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BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES
SANITARY CONDITIONS
. . . AND HOUSING . . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1966

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



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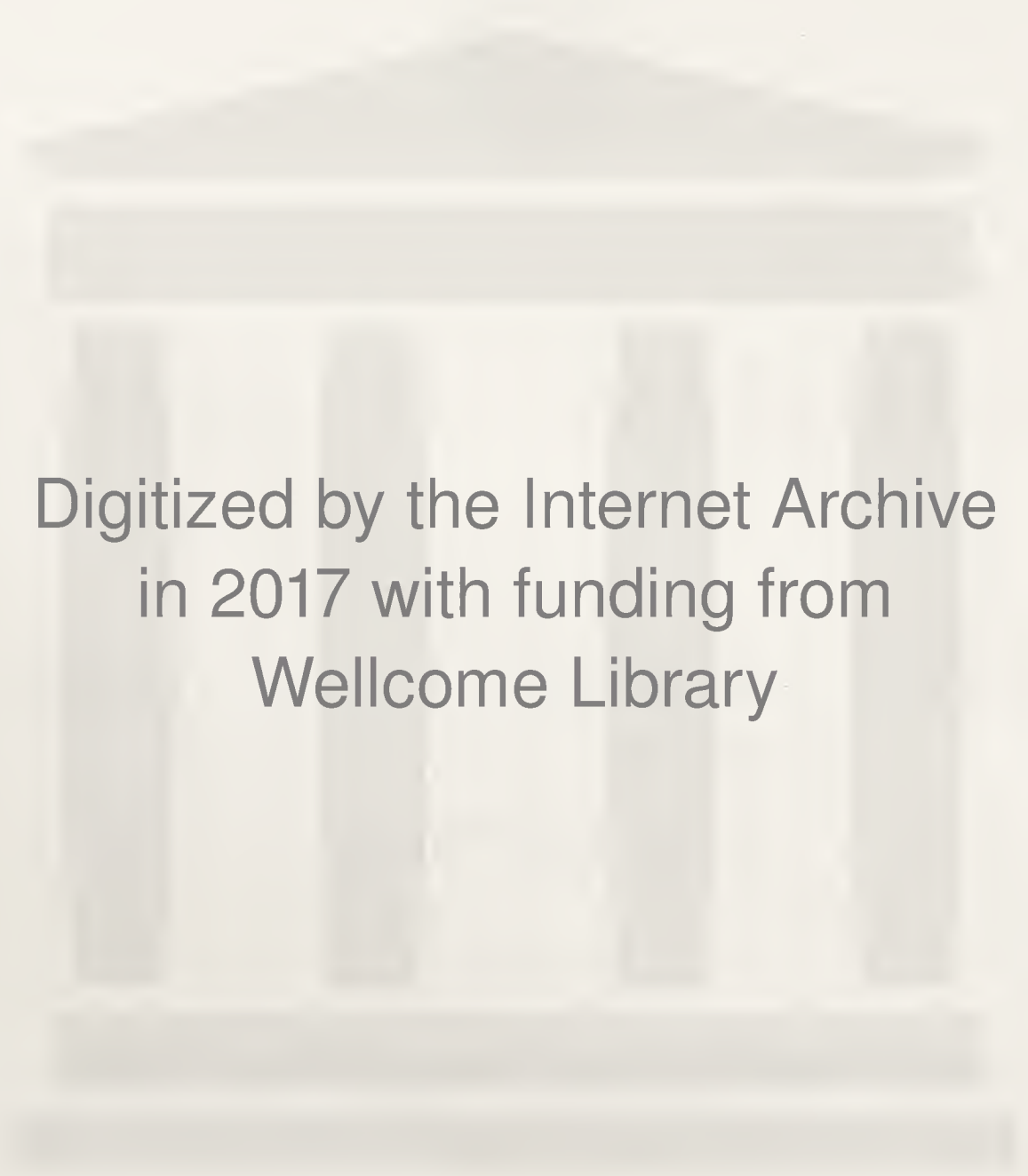
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Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1966)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. W. M. TOWNROE, J.P.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
G. CARTER, Esq.

Aldermen :

A. A. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

J. B. JENKINS, J.P.

C. HARRISON, J.P.

C. STONE, B.E.M., J.P.

Councillors :

P. B. ARMSTRONG

H. W. MELLORS

E. GROVES, M.B.E.

E. REVELL

M. A. HYDE-BARKER

L. WRIGHT

L. LEES

Staff changes during 1966

Mr. D. W. M. Morten, Additional Public Health Inspector, resigned
—31.3.1966.

Mr. V. C. Emmerson was appointed Additional Public Health
Inspector—1.8.1966.

Mr. M. J. Dickinson was appointed Pupil Public Health Inspector
—24.10.1966.

Mrs. D. M. Riley was promoted to Senior Clerk—1.1.1966.

Mr. C. W. Kelly, Rat Catcher, retired—2.6.1966.

Mr. B. Cox was appointed as Rat Catcher—12.9.1966.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1966)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>		J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	....	M. GIBBS, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs (Part-time)</i>	....	E. R. W. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	....	H. N. EARDLEY, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.S.H.
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	....	G. SPENCER, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	....	C. KNIGHT, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection. W. R. BAYLIS, Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Examination Board. V. C. EMMERSON, Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspectors</i>	....	R. I. KEY. M. J. DICKINSON.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	....	MRS. D. M. RILEY.
<i>Clerks</i>	....	MISS J. HARRISON. MISS G. CROFTS.
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	....	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	....	B. Cox.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

Tel. 24696/7.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the Year 1966. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The statistics for 1966 set out in this report, although showing the variations which are to be expected year by year, do indicate overall that there has been a continuing satisfactory state of health.

In the making or marring of records 1966 did not prove to be an exceptional year. It did, however, set two new records in the statistical history of the Borough. The first is one in which we can take continuing pride for the year under review proved to be the eighth successive year in which no maternal death occurred. In the making of this glorious record 7,739 babies have been born to Mansfield mothers without a mother's life being lost.

We cannot praise too highly or be too thankful for the excellent work of the Doctors, Midwives, Nurses and all who work in the maternity service of this town. Long may this most desirable of records continue.

The second record is most undesirable and much to be deplored. In 1966 the percentage of illegitimate children born to Mansfield women rose to 9.1%. One out of every eleven children born was a bastard. In the face of this rising tide of illegitimacy and this deplorable record the social philosophers may find some plausible reason. The churches may wish to ponder a while their lessening influence for moral welfare. But I venture to suggest the root cause lies in the lack of parental example and control. It lies in

the decline of family honour and discipline in unaccustomed affluence. It lies in self-control and chastity being no longer virtues. The grave public health consequences from this promiscuity are to be seen in the increasing incidence of venereal disease, especially among adolescents. This is indeed sad to contemplate because our adolescents are the wives and husbands, the mothers and fathers of the future generations. Let us, therefore, hope that 1966 is the peak and that the years to follow will show a steady fall in illegitimacy and the incidence of venereal disease.

The Birth Rate for 1966 was 16.7 per 1,000 population which is the lowest since 1959. However, the population of the Borough continues to increase and is now 55,260.

The incidence of infectious disease declined markedly in 1966 due entirely to the marked reduction in the incidence of measles. Other infectious diseases were likewise low in case numbers. It is worthwhile to note that Diphtheria was absent for the seventeenth successive year. Although this disease has been apparently eliminated from our midst we ought not to assume an air of complacency. We must never forget that it can re-occur. In 1965, for instance, 264 cases were notified in France, 324 in Germany and 2,630 in Italy. Immunisation against this disease as well as against Polio, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is a sure shield and safeguard.

Another infectious disease in which there has been a steady decline is Tuberculosis in all its forms. In 1966 only seven cases were notified. This is the lowest number of notifications ever recorded. Among the many factors contributing to the steady conquest of this disease an important one is B.C.G. vaccination. During this year 867 school children received B.C.G. vaccine. As a result of preliminary testing 236 were referred for x-ray examination.

It is a melancholy thought that Cancer Deaths have been steadily increasing and in 1966 there were 126 deaths from all forms which is the highest number yet.

Cancer can be cured if it is detected and treated in the early stages. Anyone who finds a lump should at once seek medical advice. In all probability it will not be cancer, but, well you

never know ! A regular visit to the mass miniature radiography unit will keep a watch for lung cancer and other respiratory disease. The use of the newer cervical cytology clinic by women over 25 years of age will lead to early detection and cure of uterine cancer.

It is a brighter and more hopeful thought that the incidence of lung cancer, bronchitis and heart disease can be markedly reduced by the abolition of the cigarette.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation and efficient work of the whole of the staff of the Health Department and in conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

1.—General Statistics.

Area (in acres)	7,009
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1966)	18,836
Rateable Value (31st March, 1967)	£2,062,570
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£8,350
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	55,260

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	433	410	843
Illegitimate	44	37	81
	<hr/> 477 <hr/>	<hr/> 447 <hr/>	<hr/> 924 <hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 16.7.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total births 8.6.

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	7	11	18
Illegitimate	4	1	5
	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 12 <hr/>	<hr/> 23 <hr/>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 24.3.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	338	308	646

Death-rate 11.7 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate ....	....	12	7	19
Illegitimate ....	....	—	—	—
		<hr/> 12	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 19
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infantile Mortality-rate 20.6 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 22.5 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 0.0 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)—11.9.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)—9.7.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)—33.8.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00
(b) From other Maternal Causes	0	0.00

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	0
(b) From Whooping Cough	....	....	....	0
(c) From Diphtheria	....	....	....	0
(d) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	....	....	0

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

The Birth-rate 16.7 per population shows a decrease of 2.5 on the previous year. It is below the average for the last ten years which is 17.3 per 1,000 population.

					Birth-rate per 1,000 Population
Year					
1957	....	....	....	....	15.7
1958	....	....	....	....	15.8
1959	....	....	....	....	16.7
1960	....	....	....	....	16.9
1961	....	....	....	....	17.4
1962	....	....	....	....	17.2
1963	....	....	....	....	18.4
1964	....	....	....	....	19.0
1965	....	....	....	....	19.2
1966	....	....	....	....	16.7

Death-rate 11.7 per 1,000 is 0.8 above the rate for last year. It is also above the average for the last 10 years which is 11.6 per 1,000 population.

					Death-rate per 1,000 Population
Year					
1957	....	....	....	....	10.5
1958	....	....	....	....	11.7
1959	....	....	....	....	11.7
1960	....	....	....	....	11.8
1961	....	....	....	....	11.9
1962	....	....	....	....	12.4
1963	....	....	....	....	11.9
1964	....	....	....	....	11.7
1965	....	....	....	....	10.9
1966	....	....	....	....	11.7

The Birth-rate and Death-rate for the Borough compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Mansfield	England and Wales
Birth-rate	16.7	17.7
Death-rate	11.7	11.7

Natural Increase—i.e. the increase of births over deaths amounts to 278.

Year	Natural Increase			
1957	270
1958	217
1959	261
1960	266
1961	289
1962	256
1963	348
1964	398
1965	469
1966	278

Maternal Mortality. No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 live (and still) births			
	Mansfield		England and Wales	

1957	1.18	0.47
1958	1.18	0.43
1959	0.00	0.38
1960	0.00	0.39
1961	0.00	0.33
1962	0.00	0.35
1963	0.00	0.28
1964	0.00	0.25
1965	0.00	0.25
1966	0.00	0.26

Still-births.

Registered still-births totalled 23 during 1966 giving a rate of 24.3 per 1,000 total births.

Year			Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1957	....	....	26.1	0.42
1958	....	....	17.7	0.28
1959	....	....	16.7	0.27
1960	....	....	24.1	0.41
1961	....	....	17.1	0.30
1962	....	....	20.2	0.35
1963	....	....	18.8	0.35
1964	....	....	17.9	0.34
1965	....	....	14.0	0.27
1966	....	....	24.3	0.41

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths occurring in children under one year of age was 19, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 20.6. This is above the rate of 19.0 for England and Wales for 1966 and below the average rate for the past ten years which is 23.3.

Year					Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births
1957	....	....	....	....	37.8
1958	....	....	....	....	16.8
1959	....	....	....	....	23.9
1960	....	....	....	....	32.5
1961	....	....	....	....	15.2
1962	....	....	....	....	26.0
1963	....	....	....	....	20.1
1964	....	....	....	....	28.8
1965	....	....	....	....	11.3
1966	....	....	....	....	20.6

The causes of these infant deaths related to age are shown on the following table :—

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Pneumonia						3	1	2		6
Hydrops Foetalis	1				1					1
Congenital Heart	2				2	1				3
Asphyxia Neonatorum	3				3					3
Lung Abscess			1		1					1
Prematurity	3				3					3
Congenital Deformity	1				1					1
Venous Thrombosis							1			1

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The number of infants dying during the first four weeks of life was 11 giving a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 live births.

This figure is below the average for the last ten years which is 15.0.

Year	Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births			
1957	23.1
1958	6.0
1959	18.2
1960	24.6
1961	10.9
1962	11.9
1963	17.1
1964	18.3
1965	8.3
1966	11.9

Early Neo-Natal Mortality.

During the year 10 infants died during the first week of life mainly due to prematurity or congenital causes so severe as to be incompatible with the continuance of life. The rate of 9.7 per 1,000 live births is below the average of 12.3 for the last 10 years.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			
1957	20.7
1958	4.8
1959	15.9
1960	17.9
1961	10.9
1962	10.8
1963	15.1
1964	13.4
1965	4.6
1966	9.7

Peri-Natal Mortality.

The Peri-natal mortality rate expresses the still-births and infant deaths arising from causes acting before, during, and immediately after the birth.

Year	Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			
1957	46.3
1958	22.4
1959	32.4
1960	41.6
1961	27.7
1962	30.7
1963	33.5
1964	31.1
1965	18.6
1966	33.8

Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows an increase of 1.7%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births			
1957	3.8
1958	5.0
1959	5.8
1960	5.1
1961	6.0
1962	5.2
1963	5.5
1964	7.5
1965	7.4
1966	9.1

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 58.1.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 0.0.

Cancer Deaths

The 126 deaths from this disease during the year was 7 more than the number recorded in 1965.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

			1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Under 40 years	....	....	2	2	1	2	5
40 to 50 years	....	....	8	8	7	10	9
50 to 60 years	....	....	26	26	16	21	11
60 to 70 years	....	....	39	43	36	33	32
70 to 80 years	....	....	35	28	29	22	36
Over 80 years	....	....	16	12	14	11	19
Totals	....	....	126	119	103	99	112

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowel, rectum and lungs, causing 51.6% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 2.22 compared with 2.24 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowel	Rectum	Pancreas	Breast	Lungs	Bladder	Prostate	Uterus	Ovaries	Cerebral	Multiple	Parotid Gland	Liver	Bone	Skin	Lymphosarcoma	Other
34		1									1									
39		1					1													
42		1															1			
44		1		1																
46	1	1	1				1													
49		1										1								
50	3		1	1				1												
51	1	1						1			1									
52	1	1										1	1							
53		1					1													
54	3	1	2			1					1									
56	1	3		1								1		2						
57	1	3						2								2				
58	1	1					1	1												
59	3	2			1	1	2							1						
60		2			1				1											
61	2	1						2	1											
62	2	3	1	1		1		1											1	
63	2	1		1												1				1
64	2	2		1				1				1		1						
65	2					1							1							
66	1	2		1		1		1												
67	1	4					2				1				1					1
68	4	3	1	2				2			1		1							
69	2	1		1				1		1										
70	3	1			3			1												
71		1	1																	
72	4	2	1	1	1			2												1
73	1	1						1										1		
74	1	1					1	1												
75	3				1			2												
76	4	2	2					1	1		1					1				
77	5	1	2	2				2												
78	2	1	1			1			1											
79	1									1										
80	3	2	1	1	1	1										1				
81	1	1					1													1
82	1	3	1				1			1	1									
83	1													1						
84	1	1		1	1															
86	1	1	1											1						
87		2	1		1															
88	1	1					1			1										
89		1																		1
	66	60	17	15	10	7	12	23	4	4	7	4	3	6	1	5	1	1	1	5

The occupations of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES.

Colliery Worker	....	....	3
Colliery Worker (R)	....	....	1
Miner	....	....	5
Miner (R)	....	....	11
Labourer	....	....	1
Labourer (R)	....	....	5
Storekeeper (R)	....	....	2
Engineer	....	....	1
Engineer (R)	....	....	2
Grocer	....	....	2
Baker	....	....	1
Butcher (R)	....	....	1
Bus Inspector (R)	....	....	1
Railway Inspector (R)	....	....	1
Water Inspector (R)	....	....	1
Textile Overlooker	....	....	1
Mill Operative (R)	....	....	1
Hosiery Knitter (R)	....	....	1
Draper (R)	....	....	1
Upholsterer	....	....	1
Plasterer (R)	....	....	1
Monumental Mason (R)	....	....	1
Blacksmith	....	....	1
Tin Smith (R)	....	....	1
Coach Painter (R)	....	....	1
Bill Poster	....	....	1
Stoker	....	....	1
Groundsman	....	....	1
Contractor's Driver	....	....	1
Cleaner (R)	....	....	1
Surveyor (R)	....	....	1
Farmer (R)	....	....	1
Boot Repairer (R)	....	....	1
Pump Attendant (R)	....	....	1
Insurance Agent (R)	....	....	1
Salesman (R)	....	....	1
Cinema Proprietor (R)	....	....	1
Company Director	....	....	1
Manager	....	....	1

Chartered Accountant (R)	1
Security Officer (R)	1
Prison Officer (R)	1
No occupation	1

FEMALES.

Housewife	....	....	29
Widow	....	....	23
Spinster	....	....	1
Spinster—Manageress			2
Spinster—			
Headmistress (R)	....		1
Spinster—Bookbinder			1
Spinster—Teacher	....		1
Spinster—Machinist	....		1
Spinster—Clerk (R)	....		1

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 792 of whom 743 were under 4 years of age, and 49 aged 4—15. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 76.4 compared with 75.4 in 1965.

The number of children already immunised who were given a “boosting” or reinforcing dose during the year was 1,162.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been followed during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Inoculation against whooping cough commenced in November 1946, and has been carried on without interruption through 1966, and during the year 757 children have been inoculated against this disease and 671 were given “booster” doses.

SMALLPOX.

596 Primary Vaccinations and 73 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1966.

TETANUS.

Tetanus Injections commenced in 1962. 773 children were inoculated against this disease during 1966 and 752 were given “booster” doses.

POLIOMYELITIS.

In 1966 no Salk vaccine was used. It has now been entirely replaced by the Sabin (Oral) Vaccine which was first introduced in February, 1962.

In all age and priority groups 1,007 persons received their primary vaccination and 713 persons were given “booster” doses.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children in their 14th year began in 1958, and in 1962 was extended to include Secondary School children in their 1st and 2nd years. During 1966, 1,152 children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 867 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. The 236 reactors—20% of the children tested—were referred to King's Mill Hospital for X-ray examination.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

(b) Vermin.

Health Visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 381 compared with 704 in 1965.

Measles. 339 notifications were received during the year compared with 668 in 1965. Three cases were admitted to Hospital and there were no deaths recorded.

Year					
1957	....	....	....	....	742
1958	....	....	....	....	462
1959	....	....	....	....	221
1960	....	....	....	....	207
1961	....	....	....	....	741
1962	....	....	....	....	20
1963	....	....	....	....	514
1964	....	....	....	....	118
1965	....	....	....	....	668
1966	....	....	....	....	339

Whooping Cough. 10 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with no notifications in 1965.

Scarlet Fever. 12 cases of this disease were notified. No death was recorded.

Year					
1957	....	....	....	....	36
1958	....	....	....	....	23
1959	....	....	....	....	79
1960	....	....	....	....	49
1961	....	....	....	....	19
1962	....	....	....	....	6
1963	....	....	....	....	12
1964	....	....	....	....	3
1965	....	....	....	....	24
1966	....	....	....	....	12

Diphtheria. For the seventeenth successive year no case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.
(Infantile Paralysis).

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Meningococcal Meningitis. No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Food Poisoning. 1 case occurred during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 47.

No statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year.

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease during 1966 :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	—

The following table shows the deaths and the number of new cases notified during the past ten years :—

<i>Year</i>	DEATHS		NEW CASES	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>
1957	1	1	33	3
1958	1	0	19	4
1959	0	0	28	3
1960	1	0	27	3
1961	5	0	18	4
1962	4	1	17	5
1963	3	0	13	4
1964	1	2	13	0
1965	1	1	10	1
1966	1	0	7	2

Water Supplies in 1966

On 1st October, 1963, the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board came into being and the Borough of Mansfield ceased to manage its own water undertaking. Fuller information regarding the water supply of the Borough is available in the report of the Engineer and Manager to the Water Board. The following summary is inserted here to comply with Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level) and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) 333 yards of 3-in., 819 yards of 4-in. and 252 yards of 6-in. water mains were laid in 1966.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken and were satisfactory.
- (6) Result of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

Housing

HOUSING ACT, 1957

(1) Clearance Areas.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government ordered a Hearing in respect of objections to the making of the St. John's Place No. 117 Clearance Order 1965, involving 13 houses, and the Ratcliffe Gate No. 119 Clearance Order 1965, involving 2 houses. On the decision of the Minister both Orders were confirmed without modification. The Minister directed that well-maintained payments be paid in respect of Nos. 6 & 8 St. John's Place.

(2) Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year official representations were made in respect of the following 5 houses which provide accommodation for 10 people :—

299a Southwell Road West.
 28 Sheepbridge Lane.
 30 Sheepbridge Lane.
 32 Sheepbridge Lane.
 34 Sheepbridge Lane.

(3) Local Authority owned houses Certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nil

(4) Demolition of Houses.

During the year 6 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(5) Houses Closed.

Nil

(6) Number of New Houses erected during the year.

(a)	By the Local Authority	....	....	....	....	87
(b)	By Private Enterprise	....	....	....	....	240

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough.

(a) Ambulance Facilities.

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(c) Child Life Protection.

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) Institutional Midwifery.

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham, Kilton Hospital, Worksop, and King's Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

(g) Care of Premature Babies.

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature babies.

(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John Street, Hermitage Avenue and Abbott Road County Health Clinics and Pleasley Hill School and St. Lawrence's Church Hall. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

These clinics are under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council.

(j) Cervical Cytology Clinic.

A Cervical Cytology Clinic for women of 25 years of age and upwards is held at 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. each Friday at The County Health Clinic, St. John Street, Mansfield.

(k) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

A session for immunisation is held at the County Health Clinic, St. John Street, Mansfield, on the first and third Wednesday mornings in each month. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at the other County Health Clinics.

(l) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield and District General Hospital.

Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES.	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
		3-45 p.m. to 5-45 p.m.
FEMALES.	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

This service is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

(m) Tuberculosis.

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at King's Mill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
CHILDREN.		2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
MEN.	Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Special Clinics for Employed persons (Men and Women)—
Thursday evenings 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

B.C.G. Clinic and Contact Cases—Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(n) Day Nurseries.

One Day Nursery, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm has accommodation for 40 children.

(o) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics and Physiotherapy are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Consultation clinics are also held at Pleasley Schools, Hermitage Avenue and Abbott Road. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(p) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(q) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(r) Mansfield and District General Hospital.

This hospital is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee and has a total of 178 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical	....	....	....	....	68
General Medical	....	....	....	....	52
Paediatrics	....	....	....	....	13
Traumatic and Orthopaedic			....	....	45

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 14 beds for medical or surgical cases.

(s) Victoria Hospital.

Under the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee, this hospital has 304 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(t) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a hospital of 338 beds, under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

(u) Ransom Hospital.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis and chest diseases under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There is accommodation for 203 patients.

(v) Forest Hospital.

With accommodation for 100 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There are 29 beds for infectious diseases, 17 beds for dermatology and 54 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(w) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre.

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

Factories Act 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act.

PART I. OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	13	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	261	237	29	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	9	8	1	—
TOTAL	293	258	30	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. In- spector	By H.M. In- spector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	29	26	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	27	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133.			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	30	—	—	—	—	—

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my 22nd Annual Report on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. The report contains the usual tables of inspections made and visits carried out and these require little comment except a reminder that these figures represent the steady day-to-day work of the Department ; for instance nearly 35,000 animals were slaughtered and inspected during the year, 152 samples of food and drugs were obtained for analysis, 782 samples of milk were taken for testing either in the Department itself or by the Public Health Laboratory Service and 110 houses were improved by the provision of a bath, hot water supply and inside water-closet involving the payment of grants of over £11,000 to the owners concerned.

During the year it was found necessary on seven occasions to institute legal proceedings against various persons or firms for contraventions against the Acts and Regulations administered by the Department. This is an increase on previous years and would appear to be an inevitable trend as the flow of new legislation, to which I referred in my last report, continues to increase.

Continuous progress has been made since the war in the clearance of unfit houses and in Mansfield there are relatively few houses which at present can be regarded as so unfit that they ought to be demolished. But there are in the town large numbers of substandard houses which can provide satisfactory accommodation for a further 15-30 years if they are improved by the provision of a bathroom, a hot water supply and internal water-closets. It is to be hoped that the owners of these houses will come forward in greater numbers to take advantage of the generous grants

available to carry out improvements and thus greatly extend the life of their properties. Where owners do not voluntarily initiate action to secure improvements tenants are now able to require the Corporation to take the necessary action to secure the installation of these amenities.

The Borough of Mansfield Smoke Control Order No. 4 which was delayed by the difficulties experienced in the No. 3 Smoke Control Area was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in December 1966 and is due to come into operation on the 1st July 1968. Meanwhile the fireplaces in this new area are being converted at a satisfactory rate and it is hoped that the Department can now look forward to a period of continuous and steady progress towards the complete smoke control of the town.

It is again pleasing to pay tribute to the continued support of my Deputy, Mr. Spencer, and all members of the staff, to make the year a successful one. The resignation of Mr. Morten in March, was followed by the promotion of Mr. V. C. Emmerson to the staff of public health inspectors and we are now in the happy position of being able to retain the services of two pupils trained in the Department.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1966.

Details of Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	767	850
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	7	17
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	645	742
Roofs	189	231
Walls	243	365
Floors	34	45
Ceilings	64	87
Windows	127	201
Fireplaces	30	30
Washing Coppers	—	—
Sinks renewed	2	5
Water supply	18	20
Rainwater Pipes	120	151
Paving	18	28
W.C.'s repaired	63	81
Drains cleansed	117	181
Drains repaired	101	115
Other	57	101
Houses cleansed	13	12
Houses disinfested of vermin	—	—
Overcrowding abated	—	—
Nuisances from animals abated	5	5
Rats and Mice	—	—
Offensive accumulations removed	32	33
Dustbins provided	98	97
Smoke nuisances abated	4	5
Miscellaneous	5	7
Workplaces	—	—
Hairdressers	3	5
Noise abatement	—	—
Food and Drugs Act Notices	82	101
Factory Act Notices	30	28
Dairies	1	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Notices	56	175

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	....	....	774
Number of informal notices complied with	....	....	867
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	....	69
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—			
(a) By Owners	....	....	72
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	....	....	12

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	1	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	6	7	1
Section 24 (Drains)	11	4	7
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	—	3	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	5	5	—
Section 56 (Paving)	2	—	—
Section 75 (Dustbins)	19	18	2
Section 93 (Repairs)	25	34	2
Section 89 (San. Accom.)	—	—	—
Section 50 (Cesspools)	—	—	—
Clean Air Act, 1956 :—			
Section 12 (Adaptations)	—	—	—
Section 16 (Smoke Nuisance)	—	1	—
Totals	69	72	12

Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.							No. of Visits
Water Supply	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	811
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	250
Outworkers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Theatres and Places of Entertainment					....	....	9
Refuse Disposal	....	....	....	....	....	....	58
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
Noise Abatement	....	....	....	....	....	....	77
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Offices and Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	585
Pet Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	....	86
Miscellaneous Visits		....	....	....	....	....	194

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	767
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	2464

Under Housing Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	268
Miscellaneous housing visits (including re-visits)					....	822
No. of visits to houses in multiple occupation					....	44

Overcrowding :—

No. of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	—
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	—

Verminous Premises :—

Visits paid to houses	4
-----------------------	------	------	------	------	------	---

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Routine inspections of boiler houses	....	....	....	72
Smoke observations and advisory visits	....	....	....	40
Smoke Control Area survey visits	....	....	....	166
Smoke Control Area re-visits	....	....	....	45

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	....	....	....	14
Re-visits	....	....	....	—

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	1890
Visits to Markets	....	....	....	....	165
Visits to Other Premises	....	....	....	....	127

Legal Proceedings.

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in the following instances :—

- (1) A Stallholder on Mansfield Market was summoned under the food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 on a charge of using tobacco whilst handling open food. He admitted to the charge and was fined £3-0-0d. plus £5-5-0d. costs.
- (2) Another Stallholder was also summoned, under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, on a charge of using tobacco whilst handling open food. He admitted to the charge and was fined £5-0-0d.
- (3) A large bakery firm was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, for selling Cream Bricks, the filling of which was not cream. The firm admitted to the charge and was fined £10-0-0d.
- (4) A large Grocery firm was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, on a charge of selling shelled walnuts containing maggots. The firm admitted to the charge and was fined £10-0-0d. plus £5-0-0d. costs.

- (5) A milk producer in an adjoining county was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, on a charge of selling to the Milk Marketing Board, milk to which water had been added. The Magistrates found the charge proved and imposed a fine of £10-0-0d. plus £8-16-6d. costs.
- (6) Another milk producer in an adjoining county was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, on two charges of selling to the Milk Marketing Board, milk to which water had been added. He admitted to the charges and was fined £10-0-0d. on each charge plus £5-0-0d. costs.
- (7) A Multiple footwear firm was summoned under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, on nine charges with failing to comply with the requirements of the Act, in respect of a retail branch shop of the firm operating in the Borough. The firm was found guilty on eight of the charges and was fined a total of £59-0-0d. plus £10-10-0d. costs.

Rent Act, 1957

During the year two applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. Details of the work involved are given below :—

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	....	...	—
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	....	—
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates—			
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	....	—
	(b) in respect of all defects	....	....	—
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords	....	—
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority		—	
(6)	Number of certificates issued	....	....	—
(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	....	....	2
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	....	....	—
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	....	....	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	....		2

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

HOUSING ACTS, 1961-64.

Improvement of Houses by Standard Grants.

During the year 151 applications were received for standard grants towards the cost of providing the five basic housing improvements—a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water-closet, a hot-water system and a food store. Particulars relating to these applications are as follows :—

Number of houses in respect of which applications for grants were received	....	....	....	151
Number of applications approved	....	....	....	138
Number of applications withdrawn	....	....	....	13
Number of applications not eligible	....	....	....	3
Number of houses improved by the provision of the standard amenities	....	....	....	110
Average grant per house	....	....	....	£101-5-0d.

HOUSING ACT, 1964.

Compulsory Improvement of Dwelling to provide standard amenities.

Borough of Mansfield Area No. 1 (Cambridge Street) Improvement Area 1965.

Action in respect of the above Area, which was declared by the Town Council in 1965, was proceeded with and Preliminary Notices were served in respect of the 25 tenanted houses which were not up to the full standard of the Housing Act 1964. With the co-operation of the owners concerned by the end of the year 12 of these houses had been improved through the normal standard grant procedure and a further one was in progress.

In the case of the remaining 12 tenanted houses the occupiers refused to have the necessary improvements carried out and in respect of these Suspended Improvement Notices were served.

Compulsory Improvement of Dwelling Outside an Improvement Area.

During the year 58 representations were received from tenants requiring the Town Council to secure the improvement of their dwellings to the full standard of the Housing Act 1964. Particulars relating to these representations are as follows :—

Representations received ....	....	....	....	....	58
Representations Void ....	....	....	....	....	3
Preliminary Notices served ....	....	....	....	....	38
Immediate Improvement Notices served ....	....	....	....	....	8
Standard Grant Applications received as a result of representations made by tenants ....	....	....	....	....	19
Houses improved to the full standard of the Housing Act 1964 ....	....	....	....	....	4
Number of notifications, under Section 59 of the Act, received requiring the Town Council to purchase the property ....	....	....	....	....	—

Inspection and Supervision of Food

I.—MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year at the two licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough :—

Cows	....	....	....	....	118
Beasts	....	....	....	....	2249
Sheep	....	....	....	....	6518
Pigs	....	....	....	....	26020
Calves	....	....	....	....	2
					<hr/>
					34907
					<hr/>

The following statement gives details of the meat and other food surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained before processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

Carcases Condemned.						Weight	
Number	Disease					T.	C. lbs.
8 Pigs	Pyæmia	....	....	....	12	96
7 Pigs	Moribund	....	....	....	10	86
5 Pigs	Peritonitis, acute diffuse septic	....	....	....	8	6
4 Pigs	Fever	....	....	....	6	9
4 Pigs	Septicæmia	....	....	....	7	26
2 Pigs	Tuberculosis, generalised	....	....	....	2	18
2 Pigs	Emaciation and arthritis	....	....	....	4	32
2 Pigs	Metritis, septic	....	....	....	4	52
1 Pig	Bruising, extensive and severe	....	....	....		106
1 Pig	Metritis, acute septic	....	....	....	3	24
1 Pig	Swine Erysipelas, acute	....	....	....	2	36
2 Sheep	Emaciation	....	....	....		61
1 Sheep	Septicæmia	....	....	....		52
1 Sheep	Moribund	....	....	....		60
Total Weight						<hr/>	<hr/>
						3	3 104
						<hr/>	

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

					Weight		
Disease					T.	C.	lbs.
Pork	....	....	Bruising and injury	....	14	35	
Beef	....	....	Bruising and injury	....	3	10	
398 Pigs' heads	....		Tuberculosis	....	3	8	18
13 Beasts' heads	....		Actinomycosis etc.	....	3	54	
Edible Offals	....		Various Diseases	....	13	4	4
Total Weight					17	13	9

2.—OTHER FOODS.

						Weight		
Article		Cause of Condemnation				T.	C.	lbs.
Canned foods	....	Unsound	....	....	....	3	11	103
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....		4	55
Total Weight						3	16	46

3.—TABLE OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	2249	118	2	6518	26020	—
Number inspected	2249	118	2	6518	26020	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	4	35	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1056	65	—	282	4290	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	46.95	55.08	—	4.39	16.63	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	346	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.34	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 152 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examinations :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Milk	52	—	52	3	—	3
Double Cream	—	3	3	—	—	—
Pure Jersey Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Bricks	1	1	2	1	1	2
Margarine	3	—	3	—	—	—
Lard	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Concentrated Cheese Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam	—	3	3	—	1	1
Vintage Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sweet-tip Raspberry Conserve	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Loaf	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sliced White bread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Corn Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg Custard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Chocolate Rolls	—	1	1	—	1	1
Butter Shortbread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg Rusks	—	1	1	—	1	1
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake covering	—	1	1	—	—	—
Icing Sugar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Almond Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Anchovy Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ground Nutmegs	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut Mixed Peel	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Flavour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Quick Setting Pie Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fibrisol—Sausage Improver	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Apricot Pieces	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vegetable Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	1	1
Gravy Browning	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee-mate	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—*continued.*

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Garden Mint	—	1	1	—	—	—
Garden Peas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	15	—	15	—	—	—
Potted Beef	2	—	2	1	—	1
Pork Brawn	1	—	1	—	—	—
Haslet	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stewed Steak	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pressed Pork	1	—	1	—	—	—
Polony	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chicken Dinner	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornish Pasty filling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Dripping	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beef Dripping	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Lime and Lemon	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sparkling Apple Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orangeade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Shandy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Crush	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Flavour Frig-Ice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweets	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sugar Coated Peanuts	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diabetic Plain Chocolate	—	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil B.P.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerin, Lemon Juice, Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Molasses	—	1	1	—	—	—
Friars Balsam B.P.C.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spirit of Sal Volatile B.P.C.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rose Hip Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Vitamin C Health Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fullers Earth Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
	82	70	152	5	6	11

**ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES ADVERSELY REPORTED
UPON BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.**

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
18	Potted Beef	This sample contained only 75.0 per cent. of meat. In the Analyst's opinion a product described as Potted Beef should contain 95 per cent. meat.	The manufacturer of this article, a local butcher, was informed of the Public Analyst's observations and gave an undertaking to improve the quality of his product.
35	Sparkling Lime and Lemon	This sample did not satisfy the Soft Drinks Regulations 1964, as this product should be designated "Sparkling Lime and Lemon Cordial."	This contravention of the Soft Drinks Regulations was referred to the Food and Drugs Authority in whose Area the firm manufacturing and bottling this article is situated and as a result the firm concerned have now correctly amended the label.
37 53	Cream Bricks (Flour Confectionery)	The filling of these samples contained a substance resembling cream in appearance and having a fat content of 41.7 and 40.2 per cent. respectively. This fat contained no milk-fat.	Legal proceedings instituted. The firm concerned pleaded guilty to a charge of selling cream bricks, the filling of which was not cream and were fined £10-0-0d.
61	Milk	Based upon the Sale of Milk Regulations this sample contained extraneous water to the extent of 2.7 per cent. The presence of added water was confirmed by the Freezing Point (Hortvet) test.	Legal proceedings instituted. Producer was charged with selling milk to which water had been added. Magistrates found the charge proved and imposed a fine of £10-0-0d. plus £8-16-6d. costs.
79	Milk Chocolate Rolls	This sample was the subject of a complaint regarding an abnormal odour, which appeared to be due to a flavouring agent used during manufacture.	Investigations revealed that although the chocolate rolls were nearly 3 weeks old when purchased they were not unfit for consumption; the retailers were advised to improve their stock keeping arrangements.

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—*continued*.

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
85	Raspberry Jam	This sample contained only 62.5 per cent. by weight of soluble solids and did not satisfy the requirements of the Food Standards (Preserves) Order 1953.	The manufacturers of this article were notified of the Public Analyst's observations and they undertook to take precautions to avoid further complaint
105 106	Milk	Based upon the sale of Milk Regulations these samples contained extraneous water to the extent of 10.5 and 12.6 per cent. respectively. The presence of added water was confirmed by the Freezing Point (Hortvet) test.	Legal proceedings instituted. The producer concerned pleaded guilty to two charges of selling milk to which water had been added. He was fined £10-0-0d. on each charge plus £5-0-0d. costs.
108	Egg Rusks	This sample did not comply with the labelling requirements of the Sale of Food Order 1953.	The firm manufacturing and packing this article were informed of the Analyst's observations and they have now correctly amended the label.
122	Vegetarian Table Jelly	This sample did not comply with the labelling requirements of the Sale of Food Order 1953.	Having regard to the possibility of the introduction of a new Order covering the irregularity in the labelling of this product no further action was taken.

5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 264 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6.—MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Number of Dairies on Register ....	....	....	4
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register ....	....	....	6
Number of inspections during the year	....	....	142

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences ....	....	....	2
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) " Pasteurised " Licences ....	....	....	87
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) " Sterilised " Licences	....	....	78

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.

During the year 518 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples appear in the following tables :—

Designation	No. of samples	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	412	412	—	410	2	—	—
Sterilised	106	—	—	—	—	106	—

7.—ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 11 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the result of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	10
2	2½ to 4 hours	1
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
Total		11

N.B.—The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

8.—FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

(a) Type.	No.	Inspections
Butchers' shops	55	158
Butchers' preparation rooms	35	88
Grocers	251	382
Greengrocers and fruiterers	26	26
Canteen, hotel and cafe kitchens	108	226
School Kitchens	21	23
Bakehouses	8	38
Fried fish shops	30	56
Wet fish and poultry	5	10
Confectioners	56	60
Public houses	64	101
Licensed Clubs	28	48
Off Licensed premises	19	25
Hawkers' premises	17	15
Miscellaneous Food Premises	17	28

(b) Number of food premises registered under :—

	Food & Drugs Act, Section 16	Notts. County Council Act 1951, Section 147
Butchers' preparation rooms	35	—
Fried fish shops	30	—
Ice-cream retailers	202	—
Hawkers' premises	—	17

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are seven premises in the Borough registered under Section 2 of this Act.

During the year 11 samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted for examination and 9 of these were certified to conform to the requirements of the Act. Two samples of Layered Rag Flock, both from the same manufacturing source, were reported to have a chloride content in excess of the permitted maximum and in these cases appropriate action was taken.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Following are brief descriptions of the methods in use in Mansfield for the determination of grit dust and other deposited matter, smoke and sulphur dioxide :—

(a) Deposited Matter.

For this determination the British Standard Deposit Gauge is used. It consists of a glass collecting bowl 12 inches in diameter supported on a metal tripod and surrounded at the sides by a cylindrical bird-guard of wire mesh. An outlet from the bottom of the bowl connects with a polythene bottle. After one month's operation the collected sample, including the rainwater, is measured and separated by filtration into dissolved and undissolved fractions which are examined separately. The insoluble grit and dust are generally analysed for tar, other carbonaceous matter and ash and the liquid portion for acidity, calcium, sulphates and chlorides.

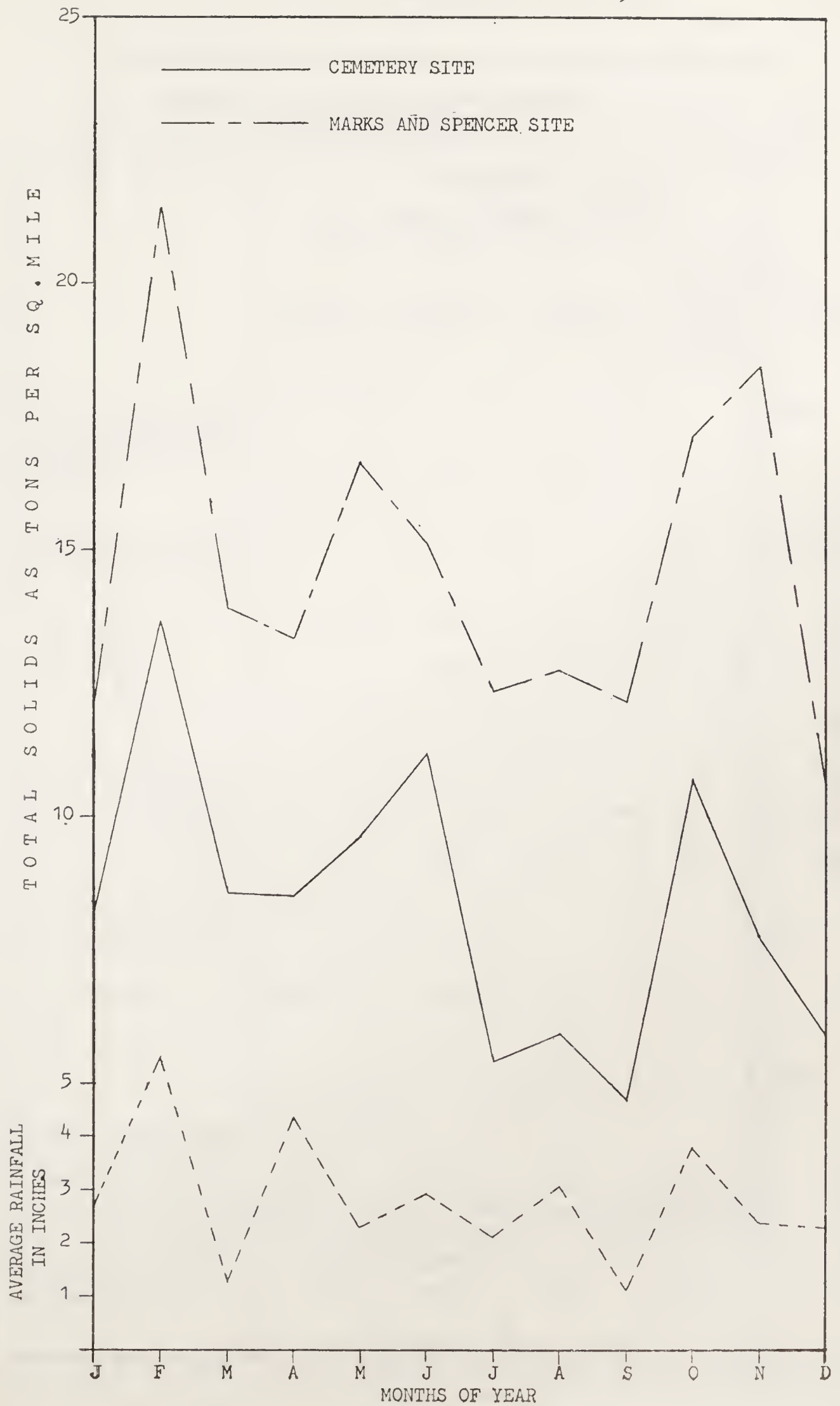
Although the results are commonly expressed in 'tons per square mile per month' it is important to bear in mind that the rates of deposition are not uniform over an area so large as a square mile.

(b) Sulphur dioxide.

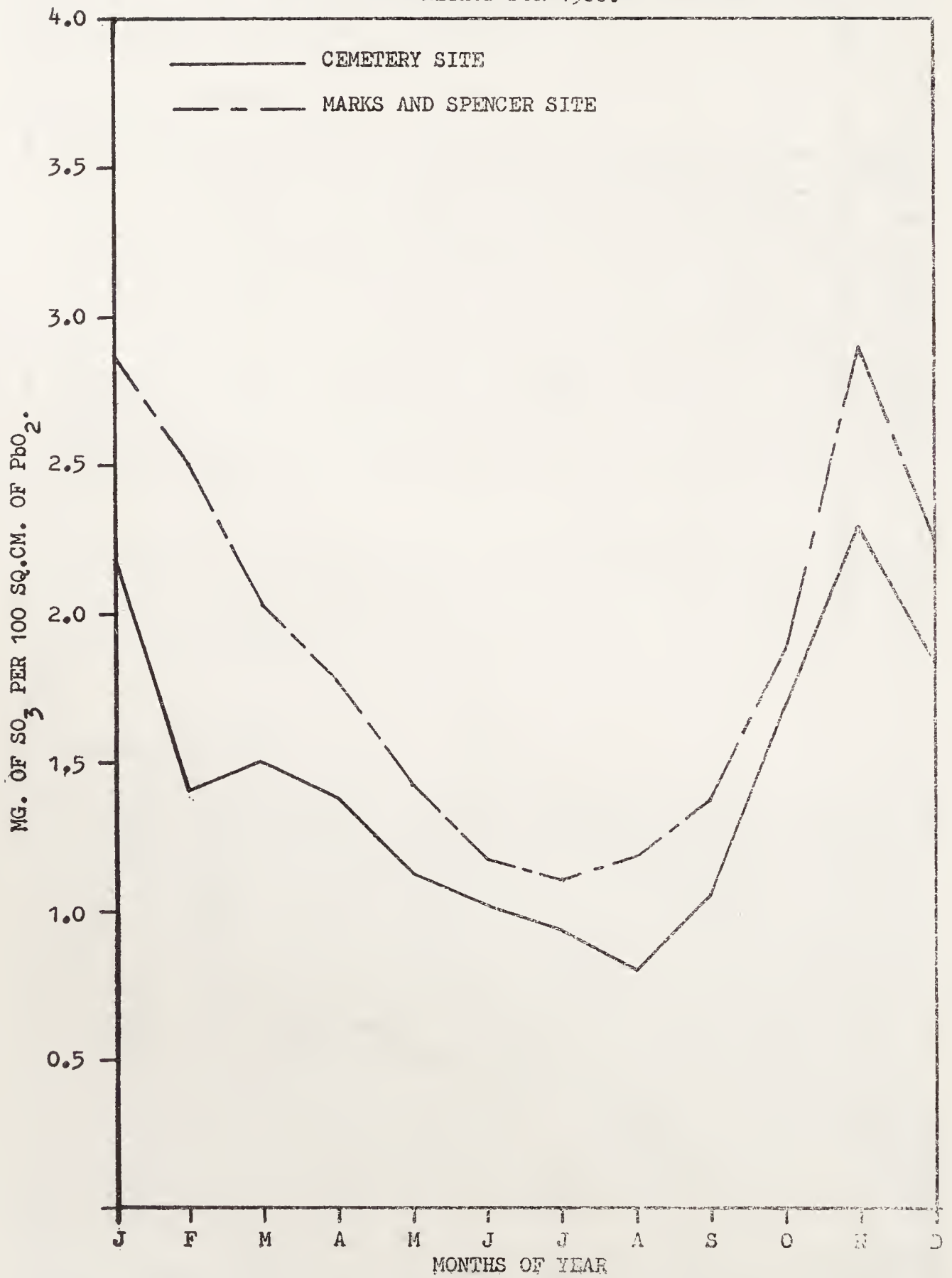
In the "lead peroxide" method a porcelain cylinder carrying a coating of specially standardised lead peroxide is placed in a louvred box which protects it from rain and missiles but allows free circulation around the cylinder. The cylinder is exposed for a month, during which time sulphur dioxide reacts with the lead peroxide to form lead sulphate. At the end of the month the amount of sulphur collected is determined by analysis and the result expressed in empirical units. If certain other sulphur compounds are also present in the air they may also react with or be deposited on the lead peroxide layer and thus increase the result. The method is not therefore specific to sulphur dioxide but it generally provides a useful indication of the relative concentration of this gas.

The results of the monthly observations of atmospheric pollution recorded by the Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments stationed in the Borough are indicated in the following graphs.

DEPOSIT GAUGE ANALYSES FOR 1966



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE
METHOD FOR 1966.



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives particulars of all premises treated for the extermination of rats and mice.

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- Houses	(3) Business Premises	(4) Totals of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	10	211	154	375	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	9	189	83	281	—
(b) Mice	1	22	71	94	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	20	94	49	163	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	20	86	29	135	1
(b) Mice	—	8	20	28	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	124	1432	909	2465	2
Number of infested properties	30	305	203	538	1

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1966.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified												Total cases notified in each locality				Deaths	Total cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years											North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone	South Ward	East Ward			
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 24	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65							65 and over
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	12	...	...	3	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... "B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid "B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	9	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	10	4	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	339	15	50	51	49	55	114	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	372	19	50	54	53	57	128	6	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death							All Ages	
							Males	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	308
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	19	4
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	12
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	7
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	35	32
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	39	50
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	64	56
19	Hyper-tension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
20	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	21	25
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	15	11
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	23	32
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	36	11
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	13	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	24	20
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
34	All other accidents	10	5
35	Suicide	4	7
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	—

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